

THE RADICAL.

Bowling-Green, July 13, 1844



Democratic Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN C. EDWARDS,
OF COLE COUNTY.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JAMES YOUNG,
OF LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
STERLING PRICE, of Clinton,
D. C. M. PARSONS, of Pike,
JOHN S. PHILIPS, of Greene,
JAS. B. BOWLIN, of St. Louis,
JAS. H. RELFE, of Washington.

Independent Candidates.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CARLES H. ALLEN.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM B. ALMOND.

FOR CONGRESS,
LEONARD H. SIMMS, of Greene,
THOS. B. HUDSON, of St. Louis,
RATHLE BOON, of Pike,
JOHN THORNTON, of Clay,
AUG. JONES, of Washington.

REMOVAL.—The Radical Office, is removed to the first door North of the old Tisdale Tavern, on Louisiana street.

James S. Green and Thomas L. Anderson, Esquires, Democratic and Whig Electors, for this District, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places, to wit:

At New-London, Ralls Co., 15th inst.
" Bowling Green, Pike co. 16th "
" Troy, Lincoln county, 18th "
" St. Charles, 20th "
" Warrenton, Warren co., 23d "
" Danville, Montgomery, 26th "

The candidates for the Legislature, will address the people on Friday, the 19th July, at G. T. Ashburn's, on Salt River—on the 20th, at Frankford—on Wednesday, 24th, at Spenceburg—on Thursday, the 25th, at Maj. Vannoy's, in Indian Creek Township—on the 26th, at John Brown sen'r's, in Hartford township, and on Saturday the 27th, at Ashley.

The Crops.—In this county and adjoining counties, the wheat crop this season, is much more abundant than last—and from what we learn, the yield will be very nearly an average one. The long continued wet weather has very materially injured the corn crop in this section, as it has also, in the lower counties on the Mississippi. The wheat crop in the counties of Cape Girardeau, Madison, Washington and Jefferson, is said to be good.

The new Court House.—This building when completed, will be an ornament to our village, and a pride to the citizens of our county. A want of suitable lumber, in the spring, retarded for a time, the progress of the work. The whole exterior of the building, with the exception of the portion, is now completed, and good progress is being made on the interior. We understand that one half of the sum, (\$5,000,) contracted to be paid for putting up the building, has been paid over to the contractors, and that the balance will be forthcoming, so soon as it shall be completed. And how it is that this great expense has been incurred, without increasing the taxes of our citizens, as was alleged would be the case, is matter of surprise to many. We presume that an official statement of the actual means of the county, and its ability to complete the work, would be acceptable to the citizens of the county generally.

Melancholy Death.—The death, by drowning, of Mr. John W. Collier, of Columbia, Mo., is mentioned in the Statesman. Mr. Collier and three others, were on their way to Nashville, to assist in removing the effects of the deluged inhabitants, when, on arriving near that place in the night, they lost their way amidst the wilderness of waters, and were compelled to betake themselves to trees to escape from drowning. Thus they remained till morning, the horses tied to saplings and barely maintaining a footing, so rapidly did the waters rise. At dawn of day they attempted to gain an elevated spot, some thousand yards distant, but their tired animals giving out, they were unable to do so, and were compelled again to seek shelter in the tree tops. In this attempt however, Mr.

Collier, overcome by exhaustion, was not successful, and was drowned. His companions were ultimately saved by the citizens of Nashville.

Louisiana.—The election took place last Saturday in Louisiana, for representatives in Congress, and members of the Legislature. We shall publish the result in our next. The whigs are said to have candidates in two only, of the four Congressional districts.

By last night's mail we get the following: The whigs claim seven of the ten members of the legislature. The Democrats have elected two of the four Congressmen without opposition. In the other two the whigs claim a prospective victory, the election not being over.

The Whigs of old Pike are a jolly set, and fond of good cheer. In 1840, nothing suited their palate so well as hard cider. Now, they snuff at their old ally, and have betaken themselves to quaffing Porter. Well, we leave them to their cups, and whether it be hard cider, small beer, or Porter, they will get so fuddled by the first Monday in August, as not to be able to get through the Woods, any how.

The Ruins—the Crops.—The Quincy Whig of the 3d inst., says: The rains of last week, it is feared, will have a serious effect upon the crops. Many of the farmers had commenced cutting their wheat, but were obliged to suspend their operations in consequence of the wet weather. Although the prospects some weeks since, was very far from a large yield, the continued wet weather has operated most disastrously in many instances upon the prospects of the farmers. Whole fields, we are informed, in this and adjoining counties, will yield little or nothing. The prospect for corn, is even worse than wheat—and unless more favorable weather intervenes soon, there is every probability of a failure in the crop.

A large number of the citizens of Lincoln county, assembled on board the steamboat Pearl, and passed complimentary resolutions to the Captain, for having navigated the Cuivre river as high up as Moscow, within four miles of Troy—a thing never before attempted.

McDaniel and Towson.—It is said the President has not pardoned David McDaniel and Towson. They have been respited, until the 27th June, 1845, during which time they will be kept in confinement in St. Louis Jail. John McDaniel, the captain of the party, and Joseph Brown, were executed yesterday, unless the President should grant them a further reprieve, founded on representations recently sent, by a special messenger, to Washington.

JOE SMITH, is said to have left in the hands of his wife, a document appointing his successor, which she was directed to open, on the third day after his death.

[For the Radical.]

MR. ADAMS: Senator Benton's course in relation to the Texas question, has been the subject of severe animadversion on the one hand, and extravagant and to my mind, not unmerited praise on the other.

While reflecting, temperate, and patriotic politicians, of all parties, are convinced that Mr. Benton occupies the only ground by which our national honour and most vital interest, can be subserved, politicians are not wanting, who evince a disposition to immolate this eminent statesman, on the altar of their own ambition, by wringing into the present Congressional and Presidential canvass, the "immediate" annexation question.

As it is unfair, and unjust, for an old and tried public servant to lose the confidence of any portion of his constituents, by a measure that entitles him to an increased degree of their respect, and as it is right to hold public men to strict account, I take the liberty to suggest whether it would not be interesting to this community, as well as an act of justice to Mr. Benton, and those who condemn him, for a public meeting to be held some time soon, in this town, for the purpose of discussing the following question:—

Is Senator Benton entitled to the gratitude of the American people, for the part he has recently taken in reference to the Texas question?

FAIR PLAY.

July 10, sales of Tobacco at the Planters' Warehouse in St. Louis, ranged for Passed from \$1.70 to \$2.40. Refused from \$2.25, to \$1.85—Hemp, dew rotted, in bales \$52.50, loose bales \$55.57—Flour, \$3.75 a 4—Wheat 60 a 62 1-2c.—Corn 40 a 45, without sack—Bacon, hams 3 1-2 a 4, sides 3 1-2 and shoulders 2 1-2—Lard 4 1-2 a 5 cents per pound.

Pardon.—The Madisonian announces officially, that the Queen of England has pardoned 17 American prisoners now in Van Dieman's Land.

The N. Y. Tribune says "there is a good deal of bluster at Washington and St. Louis, about turning Mr. Benton out of Congress! but disunionists will consult the better part of valor. They would cut an interesting figure in the Senate, after reading out of the party, Thomas H. Benton and Silas Wright, for resisting their Texas iniquity."

A Rev. Scoundrel.—The N. York Tribune says the Rev. N. E. Johnson, late of that city, and for some years (prior to the last) editor of the N. York Evangelist, has been found guilty by the Presbytery of Newark, N. J., of drunkenness, visiting the worst part of the Theatre, and gross licentiousness. The evidence being overwhelming, he pleaded guilty, and was deposed from the ministry, and cut off from the church without a formal trial. His crimes had been perpetrated through a series of years, under circumstances of the most revolting depravity and hypocrisy.

News from Washington.—A Washington correspondent of the N. York Express writes:

An extra session of the Cabinet was held yesterday, (June 22) at which the question, it is rumored, of an extra session of Congress was fixed upon, or at least debated, and the first of October was assigned for its commencement. It is further rumored amongst the Tyler men that three members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Calhoun, Mason, and Nelson—have made their continuance in the Cabinet the *sine qua non* of the withdrawal of the President from the campaign as a candidate. Contrary to my usual rule of believing rumors these come in such a shape that I am forced to believe the substance of them true. That the extra session of the Cabinet was held, I know to be true; that the Tyler men believe the objects to have been what I have stated, I know also.

[For the Radical.]

MR. EMMON:—To make a true convert, he should be thoroughly convinced, otherwise he must recur back to former principles, or remain groping in the dark; and surely, mere assertions, made rather dogmatically, and without adequate illustrations, are not calculated to convince. I would therefore ask "Madison" to explain in his next.

1st. How it is that protection is asked that higher prices may be obtained, so as to enable home manufacturers to operate, when in the same breath, we are told that it causes a great reduction in prices?

2d. How that protection can materially enhance the value of the farmer's products?

3d. At what age of the Republic did domestic sell for forty cents a yard, which now sell for ten; and if a tariff of 100 per cent caused it?

4th. If Mr. Clay does not say, in substance, that our manufactures have now taken such a deep root they need but little protection, and many of them are able to compete with all opposition?

5th. If a tariff for protection does not remind him of aristocracy; and if it does not savor rather much of the prerogatives of a monarchy, and if it is not, of course, foreign to a republican government?

Does "Madison" suppose that words at the head of a bill in Congress, stating its object, become a part of the Constitution, in any sense, by the passage of that bill?

As to the condition of the colonies at the revolt, there may be facts which no one denies, and which are not applicable to the question now.

I ask these explanations of "Madison," because it appears he is a warm protectionist, and well versed in politics. Yet, I must say, it seems to me his arguments, thus far, contain, within themselves, a negative answer, with all unprejudiced minds.

VALERIUS.

From Aux Cayes.—A commercial letter received in New York, states that the brig Mary, Capt. French, from Boston, arrived at Aux Cayes, on the 29th May. On entering the port, he found the U. S. ship Preble, Capt. Freelon, who immediately sent a strong force of men on board the Mary, and anchored her under the protection of the ship. On communicating with the shore, Capt. French found that his consignees and nearly every merchant there had their property confiscated and been obliged to fly for their lives. Among them Mr. Gooch, American commercial agent, had been robbed of every thing, including \$1,000 cash, \$500 of which he had recovered. Had it not been for the protection afforded by the Preble, Capt. French would have been obliged to discharge and abandon his cargo, and perhaps lost his vessel; but assisted by twenty armed men, Capt. F. got under way in the night, and proceeded to sea.

A Singular Suicide.—Col. THOMAS FULLERBORN, late of Winthrop, Mass., committed suicide by hanging himself, on the 22d ult. Col. F. was 31 years of age, at the time of his death, and was a man extensively known and universally respected. He served in the revolution—was for many years a member of the Massachusetts Senate, before the separation—and subsequently for a long time represented the town of Winthrop in the Legislature of that State. He was a member of the different electoral colleges, which elected Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams and Harrison.

Howard.—AMEL EDWARDS, for the Senate, and THOMAS RAWLINS, Col. JOS. DAVIS and ADAM C. WOODS are candidates for the Legislature in Howard county, opposition to the democratic ticket.

A Useful Plant.—The Sun-flower is perhaps destined to become one of the most valuable agricultural products. One hundred pounds of the seed afford forty pounds of oil. The refuse of the seeds after expression, furnishes an excellent food for cattle. From the leaves of the plant cigars are manufactured of singular pectoral qualities; the stalk affords a superior alkali, and the comb of the seeds is a choice dairy for swine.

Capt. J. A. SUTTER, the Alcalde of the new town of New Helvetia, in Upper California, who so opportunely rendered assistance to Lieut. Fremont, in his late distresses in California, was formerly a citizen of Jackson county, in this State, and was there esteemed an enterprising and most worthy citizen. Recent emigrants to California speak of Capt. Sutter's kindness to them on their arrival in that country, in the most flattering terms. Though poor when he left the U. States some ten years since, he has already acquired great wealth, and is liberal and hospitable as he is wealthy.—St. Louis Gaz.

FOR THE RADICAL.

High Tariffs make Cheap Goods.—So say the Whigs. What folly it was in our forefathers of the revolution to imagine that a duty upon tea was a tax.

A little article commencing thus, appeared in the last week's Radical, and is a fair specimen of free trade logic. But the stupid ass who cannot perceive the difference between that kind of taxation and protective duties on foreign imports, can never feel the evil of any sort of injustice whatever.

The tax on tea and stamped paper was an arbitrary extortion of money from the American people, for the benefit of the British treasury, without any intention on the part of the British ministry of promoting the interest of the American people in any way.

Whereas a tariff of duties on imports, defrays the necessary expenses of our own government, while it secures to our labourers the advantages of the American market for the sale of their manufactures, agricultural productions, &c.; a privilege which our countrymen very much need, in consequence of our productions being so generally excluded from foreign markets by the high protective duties of those countries.

The writer of the article alluded to, thinks it "a pity that some of the modern whig logicians had not lived in the days of the revolution." &c. A correct knowledge of the history of our country would show him that we had plenty of these "whig logicians" in those days, and at every intermediate period, who strove to render our country independent, by protecting its industry. Among these may be enumerated Washington, Madison, Jefferson, Jackson, and every other President of the United States, except the old federalist John Adams, and the

modern democrat, Van Buren. Whoever supposes that the term Whig is here misapplied, should bear in mind that names don't alter things—"a rose is quite as sweet called by another name." For me it suffices to know, that those great men were whigs, in the modern sense of the term, or that the present race of whigs are democrats, in the original sense of that term; at least, so far as the protection of the interests of our country is concerned; yet, these are the men to be sneered at, by the mutton headed author of the senseless production in question.

That goods have been made cheaper, by protective duties, no one will deny, who knows any thing about the practical operation of a protective tariff.

MADISON.

Marriage of the President of the U. S.—His Excellency, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, was married yesterday to Miss JULIA GARDNER, eldest daughter of the late Hon. David Gardner, of Long Island.

The ceremony took place at the Church of the Ascension, on the Fifth Avenue. The marriage services were performed by Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, in a dignified and appropriate manner. Not more than a dozen people were in the Church except the bridal party.—[New York Express, June 27.]

The Bankrupt Law.—The Cincinnati Gazette says: A justice of the peace in this city, a short time ago ruled that a discharge of a debtor under the bankrupt act interposed no bar to the recovery of a prior debt due by the bankrupt. The case was taken by appeal to the court of common pleas in this city, and that court, on Saturday last, also ruled out the defence, on the ground that the bankrupt law was unconstitutional and void. We have not learned the particulars of the case.

Not for Polk and Texas.—A communication published in the N. York Evening Post says:

"I understand that Mr. George P. Barker, our Attorney General, was invited to the recent Brooklyn mass meeting, and that he wrote a letter which showed him to be a good democrat, (this by the way we know) but which did not exactly 'go the whole figure' for Texas."

"Believe there are a good many of us who, with yourselves and Col. Benton, go for 'Polk and Dallas,' but not for 'Polk and Texas.'"

Sentence of Dorr.—The court of Rhode Island, sitting at Newport, sentenced THOMAS V. DORR, on Tuesday week, to imprisonment for life in the State prison, for treason against the sovereign power of the Commonwealth. This is the punishment specifically provided by the statute for the offence, and the court had no discretionary power to make it less, if there had been any disposition to do so. The pardoning power is vested by the Constitution in the Legislature alone.

From Oregon.—Information has been received at Washington, respecting Lieutenant J. C. FREMONT, of the United States topographical corps, and his party, who have been engaged for some time past in exploring the regions of the Columbia river. The following letter containing the information, is dated at a town on the river Sacramento, one of the branches of the San Francisco:

NEW HELVETIA, March 23, 1844.
SIR: On the 6th inst. Lieut. J. C. FREMONT, of the United States Exploring Expedition, arrived here in distress, having been forced to deviate from his course on account of deep snows, loss of animals, and want of provisions. He informed me of having left the Columbia river, a short distance from Fort Vancouver, with the intention of crossing to the head waters of the Arkansas river, through the lower or southern part of the Oregon Territory, but finding a succession of high mountains covered with snow, which, with the distressed condition of his company, forced him to abandon his route, and strike for the settlements of California, refit, and cross the mountain father to the south. On the morning of the 25th inst., he left here for the U. States; his party consisted of 25 men. The visit of the exploring expedition I attribute entirely to accident; for a month previous to their arrival, the company had subsisted entirely on horse and mule flesh; the starvation and fatigue they had endured rendered them truly deplorable objects.

THOS. O. LARKIN,
U. S. Consul, Monterey, California.

We have news of the arrival of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, Minister for the U. S., at Macao on the 25th February.

ANDREW MILLER'S LETTER.

To Andrew Miller:—FELLOW-CITIZEN:—A number of the citizens of High Street Ward, have organized an "American Republican Association," of which, if it meets your approbation, you are requested to manifest your approval by attending the next Stated Meeting; which will take place on Friday evening next, May 24th, at 8 o'clock, at the house of James Douglass, Sixth street, below Arch street, where you will have the opportunity of signing the Constitution and Laws which have been adopted by the Association.

It is earnestly desired that every man who has the honor and welfare of his country at heart, and would resist the encroachments of foreigners upon the rights and privileges of the native born citizens, will come forward at this important crisis, and, by making a bold and decided stand in this matter, prove that Americans can and will protect the Flag of their Country.

EBENEZER D. NUTZ, Pres't.
LOUIS C. THOMAS, Sec'y.
May 22d, 1844.

To the President and Secretary of the "American Republican Association," High Street Ward:—

GENTLEMEN:—The enclosed circular was handed to me last evening by a gentleman whom I suppose to be one of you, and as I cannot conscientiously accept your invitation to join your Association, it becomes my duty to tell you the reasons why.

The political party of which your Association forms a part, has existed for some months in this city and county, and having from my youth taken an interest in political affairs and the origin and progress of parties, it was natural that this party of yours should receive, as it did, from me, considerable attention, and that thereby I should become acquainted with its principles and designs.

I am a native born citizen, was born and bred in the county of Philadelphia. My ancestors, both paternal and maternal, although German descent, were for two or three generations back, born and reared on the soil of Pennsylvania; so that if nativity inspires patriotism, I ought to be a patriot, and I know myself, I will whenever circumstances require it, take a bold and decided stand in the defence and the protection of the "flag of my country," and of the institutions which it is designed to protect, and of which it is the emblem.

And if I have a proper conception of my own feelings, I would be second to no one in resisting the encroachments of foreigners upon the rights and privileges of the citizens of this country; and I would with equal alacrity resist all influences, whether foreign or domestic, that would in any degree jeopardize or disturb those valuable rights, liberty of conscience, and freedom of opinion, under which our country has so long existed in peace and quietness.

But you ask me to come and aid you in resisting the encroachments of foreigners upon the rights and privileges of native born citizens. Your circular and your party assume that those who were by accident born upon the soil of the United States, have rights and privileges which those born elsewhere have not. In this assumption I most decidedly differ with you. The framers of the constitution very wisely provided that every office under the United States, even unto the highest, should be attainable by a citizen of the proper qualifications, no matter where born, and every man who seeks a home on our shores, even if born in the desert of Siberia, or on the icy shores of Lapland, is, when naturalized according to the Constitution and Laws of the Union, an American citizen, not a foreigner; and is justly and rightfully entitled to all rights and privileges equal with those whose accidental birth place was upon the soil of the United States.

And why should you ask me to protect the flag of my country against the encroachments of those who did not happen to be born in the same place I was?

Is it not the same "Star-Spangled Banner," differing only in the number of stars, that waved over that gallant band, who so nobly fought, and some of whom so nobly died under the walls of Quebec—that enshrouded the dead body of that noble-hearted Irishman, Richard Montgomery, who there fell fighting in its defence? Is it not the same Star-Spangled Banner under which Lafayette, Pulaski, de Kalb, Kosciuszko, Steuben, and many others of foreign birth fought the battles of our independence, and in defence of which many of them shed their blood? Is it not the same Star-Spangled Banner which waved in triumph on the ramparts at Yorktown, over the victorious allied armies of France and America? Why then do you ask me to aid you in excluding the fellow-countrymen of these men from the protection and support of this same Star-Spangled Banner?